

**Christmas Greeting Cards.**

Let the card, which will be the dumb messenger of your greetings this year, be a true representation of your feelings.

It is no trouble to select from our stock the missive you desire, the selection being so complete as to suit all requirements.

**Mappin & Webb**  
CANADA LIMITED  
253 St. Catherine Street, W. Montreal.

While various undergraduate meetings have been taken up in discussing means for collecting money for patriotic purposes, the Societe Francais has been going right ahead with plans of its own, by which it hopes to raise quite a sum for the McGill Women's Union. Next Saturday, in the Common Room, will be presented "La Farce de Maitre Patelin," the oldest of French plays, now extant. In fact it dates from the times when the play was more important (than the man), who wrote it, and consequently the author of Maitre Patelin is absolutely unknown.

Judging by various inadvertent remarks dropped by the different actors, the play will "take" in more ways than one. Apart from the text of the play, the nature of which is sufficiently shown in the title "La Farce," they

are of course, the costumes. What kind of clothes did people wear over five hundred years ago? Come next Saturday, and we'll see. It is nearly whispered that it is not only now these clothes are worn that is shown, but even how they are taken off.

Mlle. Greterin has been managing and directing the whole play, so every one who has seen former plays given by the Societe knows what that means, as far as good acting and the success of the whole play are concerned.

The Common Room can hold over a hundred and fifty, so it is up to the R.V.C. girls to see that there are the very best a hundred and fifty people present. You may bring your friends with you, and it is certainly only fair to those girls who have given up hours of their time for the last three or four weeks that they should have a good audience.

Therefore, do not make any other engagement for Saturday afternoon. Admission is 25 cents.

As the play is being given Saturday, the regular re-union of the Societe will not be held this Wednesday,

Coming out again, we did some more "working parties," and then moved back to billets for a few days. Our next turn in the line proved very much more interesting. We were within thirty-five yards of Fritz and he could throw things at us with his tin snips. Massey-Harris is kinder. But he got a little more back. While "in" this time, volunteers were asked for the "listening post," and I went out with one of the other boys, and continued at it for four nights. We were at the pleasant distance of 20 yards from Fritz, and could quite plainly hear him speaking. Then, on August 12, there was quite a scrap, in which we suffered fairly heavily, but have the satisfaction that old Fritz suffered still more. He opened up his artillery about 8 a.m. just as we were snoozing. The first night's work was done, I thought, and the earth was celebrating July First, the way it was rising, and chunks of steel iron, sausages, whiz-bangs, rifle grenades, and various other utensils of warfare were flying around, not in the least particular where they stopped. But there was to be a little argument about this, so our artillery opened up along with our trench mortars, stokes guns and rifle grenades, and threw over to Fritz a little scrap iron to mix with his sauerkraut and sausages. The bombardment ended about six hours later, more intense than the first, guns towards the end; but this was not all. Old Bosche thought he could settle nicely in our trench, so he—

(Continued on Page 4.)

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For Infants & Invalids

**Quick Lunch: Home or Office.  
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A Nutritious Diet for All Ages**

**A limited number of men are required  
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ards are required, and applicants must be  
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1-11-17









**THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.**

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The dominant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drill and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extraneous expenses, is \$800 a year.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, and the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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Quality is one thing, accuracy another. The best of drugs imperfectly put together may prove a harm rather than a help.

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**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Glass, Clay, etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

**MINERS' CERTIFICATES.**

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00 and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

**WORKING CONDITIONS.**

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

**SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.**

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

**MINING LICENSE.**

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

**MINING CONCESSION.**

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

**PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.**

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to.

**HONORE MERCIER,**

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

**SOLICITING IN BARBER SHOPS.**

It is a very common habit for barbers in most Barber's Shops to solicit their clients for Shampoos, Singeing, Massage or Tonics. They are without doubt "necessities" in order to keep the face and scalp in good condition. But Potvin's Trade is composed of an intelligent body of clients who care not to be solicited. So are my instructions to my barbers not to solicit your customers for everything on The Calendar.

**POTVIN'S BARBER SHOP**

163 Peel, Cor. St. Catherine (Tooke's Bldg.)

**Municipal Finance and Administration**

By C. A. Yorath A. M. I. C. E., A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.

**Finance—Lack of Experience and Concentrated Control.**

Municipal finance is divided into two distinct phases, namely:—

Capital Account:—(1) Revenue; (2) expenditure.

Current Account:—(1) Revenue; (2) expenditure.

The hazy ideas as to the relationship between these two phases of municipal finance are perhaps responsible for the many serious problems which arise in connection with the financing of municipal undertakings.

It was at one time a common practice, and is now with many local authorities, to embark upon works requiring the expenditure of large sums of capital monies before making the necessary arrangements to finance the cost of the work—and then when it is realized that work and improvements cannot be carried out without money, it is found that the market is not satisfactory for the sale of debentures. Temporary financial arrangements then have to be made, with all the disadvantages and loss usually attendant thereto. The lesson of the last few years may be a sufficient deterrent to a repetition of the same mistakes, but it is more than likely, with the continual change in the personnel of local government, that the same mistakes and mismanagement will be repeated unless the fundamental principles of sound municipal finance are controlled and guided by experienced management.

What is, and what is not, capital expenditure must be distinctly defined by the lifetime of the work proposed to be carried out and it should be recognized as a general principle that no work with a lifetime of less than five years should be paid for out of capital monies.

There is one result of capital expenditure which the public cannot be too often reminded of, which is, the very cent spent in this way means so much more added to the taxes each year in payment of principal and interest.

The method adopted by some local authorities in making an issue of debentures is sometimes open to criticism. Issues are placed upon the market when there is no demand for such securities, and it sometimes occurs that a local authority will make two, three or even more issues in one year.

Whether the sinking fund or serial debenture should be adopted is largely governed by the market in which the securities are to be sold and the preference shown by that market.

There can be no doubt that the serial method has a number of advantages to commend it in preference to the sinking fund debenture, the principal of which is that no sinking fund is created, thereby removing the necessity of reinvestment and the risk of loss by making bad investments.

There is only one way in which capital expenditures can be controlled and the necessary financial arrangements be properly made and that is by forecasting and planning all the works to be carried out during the year at the beginning of the financial year. But even this system will not be entirely satisfactory and represent the waste of public money, if the programme bears relation to the scheme which should have been previously prepared for the ultimate development of the town or city.

Any expenditure upon an extension of a drainage, sewerage, waterworks, electric light and power or rapid transit system, or upon the construction and paving of streets, if not made in relation to the future development of the community will be eventually partly or wholly wasted. It is impossible to develop a town or city economically unless the principles of what is commonly known as town planning have been properly understood and applied.

Since the outbreak of war the market for municipal debentures, outside those which are sold in Canada, has changed from Great Britain to the United States. During the year before the outbreak of war Canadian municipal bond sales on the London market amounted to \$32,347,435 compared with \$12,303,200 sold in the United States. Last year no Canadian municipal bond sales were made in Great Britain but, on the other hand, securities to the value of \$32,338,764 were sold in the United States.

There can be no doubt that during the remaining period of the war and for how long afterwards it is impossible to forecast the market for municipal securities will be very much curtailed and what capital financing will require to be done will be at a very high rate of interest.

If greater confidence and co-operation be established between local authorities, they could with their sinking funds finance each other to better advantage than by going upon the open market at the present time.

**Uniform System of Taxation Required.**

The second phase of municipal finance is that of providing revenue to meet current expenses and the control of current expenditures.

The methods of raising current revenues throughout the Dominion are as diverse as other methods of municipal legislation and administration and there is great need for the crystallization of ideas in this regard and the recognition of some established principles and methods of assessment and taxation.

In Western Canada during the boom days a system of taxation was largely adopted which provided for raising the greater part of local taxation by a tax on land alone. In some cities the assessment on improvements was reduced to a minimum, and in a few instances was entirely eliminated.

The arguments in favour of its adoption were:—

(1) That it was the simplest method of raising revenue.

(2) That it would induce owners of land to develop their property.

(3) That it would prevent the speculation in land.

(4) That it was the only fair and just method of taxation, because the value of the land is entirely due to the presence and expenditure of the people.

What are the actual results?

(1) It has proven to be the most difficult method of raising revenue and is largely responsible for enormous arrears of taxes.

(2) It did induce owners to develop their property, so much so that property was developed beyond the normal demand, with the result that increased taxation has been incurred, rents have been reduced and the supposed benefits of the tax have acted like a boomerang against the owner.

Some owners were so obsessed with the idea of getting as much as possible out of their land that large six to ten-storey blocks were built, with the result that store front office accommodation is centred upon a small parcel of land, and the unfortunate owner, if the balance is prevented, even if he would, from developing his property.

(3) It did not prevent the speculation in land as, while it was in operation, Western Canada was passing through the greatest land speculation in its history. In fact, it stimulated speculation, as though the supposed advantage of inducing the owner to develop his property, an unhealthy prosperity was created.

(4) No system of taxation can be just which makes it impossible for an owner to earn a fair interest on his investment and results in confiscation of his property.

(5) It did not spread the burden of taxation over the community, i.e., through the payment of rents, etc., as, owing to the unhealthy development which it partly created, the supply was far greater than the demand and owners for the last three years at least have been compelled to take by way of rent whatever they were offered, which in the majority of cases was not sufficient to pay three per cent. on the money invested.

For a system of taxation to be successful, just and fair it must:

(a) Enable the local authority to raise revenue for its current expenditure expeditiously, leaving as small a percentage of arrears at the end of the financial year as possible.

(b) Be based upon benefits received and ability to pay.

(c) Be distributed so that the cost of the maintenance of streets, sewers, etc., be charged against the property which is specially benefited, and the cost of regulating public health, education, police protection, etc., be assessed according to the ability of the resident to pay.

(d) Prevent an owner, by the imposition of an unearned increment tax, from making an undue profit out of the enhanced value of his land created by the presence and expenditure of the people.

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**GLEE CLUB REHEARSAL.**

The weekly meeting of the Glee Club will be held at 8 o'clock to-night in the Union.

There will be plenty of music on hand for everyone, and it will be the first genuine rehearsal of the season. The attendance has been increasing weekly, since the inauguration of the club, until now practically all of the college talent is included in its roster.

All those who have attended the former rehearsals and all others who wish to join are asked to turn out to-night and help to make the club a genuine success.

Mr. Cousins will be on hand to act as conductor, so that everyone may be sure that the practice will not drag. All out, men!

**Varsity Soccer Team Defeats Olympics.**

With the Stanford game but a week off, the Varsity soccer team defeated Olympic Club by a score of 4 goals to 2, on Ewing Field, San Francisco, on Saturday afternoon. The Olympics made their two scores in the last eight minutes of play. J. D. Ankorsmit, '18, was the star of the game for California, scoring two goals, while Capt. L. H. Nulands, '19, and M. D. Hummel, '20, each scored one.

The Olympic Club team was defeated a short time ago by Stanford by a score of 1-0. According to followers of the sport, this indicates an exceedingly close contest with Stanford next week. The game next Saturday will be played at Stanford. There will also be a return game with the Cardinal team played here on Thanksgiving day.

**Science '21 Picture.**

The Science '21 picture is to be taken at 11 o'clock this morning, in front of the Physics Building. All are required to turn out.

**Found.**

A fountain pen, in the Daily Office, Owner can have same by applying at the Office.

**Get Together.**

Canada has sent her noble sons, To repel the wicked Hun.

From those outlaws little Belgium to deliver, And our heroes promptly went.

Now come more must soon be sent, Our own Canada from tyrants to deliver.

Loyal Canadians one and all, Now hear the Patriot's Call To establish freedom in our land forever.

If we all "Get Together"— To profiteers 'twill be cold weather.

To Tyrants a deadly chilling blight, When we all "get together" for this fight.

Then the miser and the Kaiser And each silly sympathizer, Must wake up and get wiser To the stubborn fact that Might must yield to Right.

Let all "get together" for this fight, Let us all stand together, Let us all pull together, Let us all fight together.

Till we drive back those demons of the night, Till we share in the triumph of the Right— "GET TOGETHER."

**Medicine Election Results.**

In the election for the Medical Representative on the Students' Council, held yesterday, the results were as follows:

G. N. Belyea . . . . . 125  
A. Kennedy . . . . . 107

**Presentation Made by Sci. '21.**

The class picture of Sci. '21 was taken to-day.

A presentation of an aeronautical wrist watch was made to "Bob" Winters, the former president of the year, who has enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps.

**A Fur Coat**

Surpasses any other garment for winter wear in this climate.

We are showing unusually wide assortments in Alaska Seal, Hudson Seal, Mole-skin, Persian Lamb, Hudson Coney and other Furs.

Come in and try on our Coats. Note the beauty of their lines, examine the workmanship and the wonderful quality of the linings; notice the superb collar—at present the most notable feature of fashionable Fur Coats—and you will understand why ours are

**'Chosen by Preference When Seen in Comparison.'**

**Fairweathers Limited**

St. Catherine Street at Peel Street

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If you are looking for a BOOK, you may be OUT OF PRINT and unobtainable—TRY US. We have THOUSANDS OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS in good condition, covering all subjects, at RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

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